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Report from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels—Precautionary detention of steamships—Malarial fever on steamship Irisbrook from Vera Cruz—Mortality.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, August 15, as follows:

During the week ended August 12, 1905, bills of health were issued to 7 vessels bound for United States ports.

The British steamship *Crown of Granada* which, bound from Curaçao to New Orleans via Cienfuegos and Matanzas, arrived in this port August 7, was disinfected on the 10th by the Cuban quarantine officer at the request of the ship's agents, with the view of saving the time of detention in quarantine at the port of destination. This vessel brought clean bills of health both from Curaçao and Cienfuegos, and no sickness of any kind appeared on board up to the time of leaving this port.

Precautionary detention in quarantine while in port was also observed during the week with the Norwegian steamship *Falco*, from Mobile; the Norwegian steamship *Edga*, from New Orleans; the American steamship *Matanzas*, from Progreso, via Tampico and Habana, and the British steamship *Irisbrook*, from Veracruz, via Coatzacoalcos and Sagua la Grande. Two cases of malarial fever developed among the crew of the latter vessel after leaving Sagua la Grande, where the ship lay for several days taking on cargo. The patients were apyretic and feeling well when the vessel cleared from this port (August 11) for an unknown port in the United States via Habana.

One case of diphtheria was the only contagious disease officially reported in town during the past week.

Mortality of the city of Matanzas from August 1 to 10, 1905, 11.

Annual rate of mortality per thousand, 8.36; estimated population, 48,000.

No quarantinable diseases have been reported within this district.

Reports from Santiago—Inspection of vessels—Cases of fever on steamship Atheniana declared malarial—Quarantine of steamship Fernfield from Mobile—Mortality.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, August 9 and 15, as follows:

During the week ended August 5, 1905, bills of health were issued to 2 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

Last week I reported the British steamship *Atheniana*, which arrived from Colon with fever on board, and was quarantined. The committee on infectious diseases, after carefully examining the cases, declared the disease malarial fever. A microscopical examination of the blood was made in each case. However, the steamship was disinfected and kept in quarantine five days after opening the holds. There were 11 cases treated in the hospital and 3 cases treated on board, making a total of 14 cases among a crew of 23. The steamer left early this morning for Baltimore, via Daiquiri, Cuba. Yesterday afternoon I mustered the crew. On the bill of health, under "Remarks," I wrote:

Fourteen of crew sick in port with malarial fever; attended by local health authorities; diagnosis confirmed by blood examination. At 5.45 p. m., at muster, the first officer and the donkey man were too weak to get up. The former had temperature of 37.4° C. (axil.). R. W.

The first vessel to be put in quarantine on account of the yellow fever in the United States was the British steamship *Fernfield*, from Mobile, which makes regular monthly trips between Mobile and the south coast of Cuba. There was no sickness on board.

Mortality during the week, 22; annual rate of mortality, 25.14 per 1,000. Estimated population, 45,500.

During the week ended August 12, 1905, bills of health were issued to 5 vessels bound for the United States. No quarantinable disease has been reported.

Mortality for the week, 24; annual rate, 27.42 per 1,000.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, August 8, as follows:

Plague.

Turkey.—According to a report dated July 18 there occurred in Adalia, Vilayet Konia, 4 cases of bubonic plague.

Egypt.—During the week ended July 15 there were registered 11 cases of plague (with 10 deaths), viz: Alexandria, 6 cases (5 deaths); Port Said, 1 case (1 death); Achmun, 2 cases (2 deaths); Damanhur, 2 cases (2 deaths).

During the week ended July 22 there were registered: 17 cases of plague (and 8 deaths), namely: Alexandria, 11 cases (4 deaths); Port Said, 1 case (1 death); Achmun, 1 case (1 death); Damanhur, 2 cases (1 death); Kafr-Zayat, 2 cases (1 death).

Hongkong.—With the beginning of the hot weather the number of cases of plague again shows an increase. Since the fall of 1904 there occurred, in September, 10 cases of plague; October, none; November, 5 cases; December, 5 cases; January, 10 cases; February, 11 cases; March, 3 cases; April, 7 cases, and May, 86 cases.

Mauritius.—In Port Louis a case of plague occurred on June 8.

British South Africa.—In Cape Colony, during the period from the 4th to the 24th of June, there occurred in East London 7 cases of plague, and in King William's Town 2 cases. The presence of rat plague had already been determined by bacteriological examination in both places, as well as in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage.

Queensland.—During the week ended June 17 a fresh case of plague was reported in Brisbane.

New South Wales.—During the month of May there were registered in Sydney 4 plague cases (with 1 death); in Newcastle, 6 cases (with 1 death); and in the plague zone in the north, 12 cases (with 6 deaths).

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port—Yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended August 5, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; 3 deaths, including 2 from yellow fever; prevailing diseases, malarial and